

SOCIALIST ABYSS IS YAWNING BEFORE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

Without Progressive Legislation People May Open Cul-de-sac, Warning of Governor Marshall to Legislature.

NOT DISTURBING TO GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 8.—"Unless progressive legislation is enacted, the people, some day, will open up the cul-de-sac even though the opening may lead representative government over a precipice into pure socialism or paternalism," said Governor Marshall in his message to the Indiana legislature today.

"Representative government does not mean that present-day conditions are not to be remedied. Upon the contrary, progressive legislation may be enacted with no disturbance to the checks and balances of our system of government."

"The last general assembly recognizing our unfortunate condition with reference to the amendment of this state constitution, ordered presented for adoption or rejection by the people at the election in 1913 a new constitution. An action was brought to enjoin and restrain the governor and the other members of the Board of Election Commissioners and the secretary of state from putting the question of adoption or rejection upon the ballot. The litigation resulted in a permanent injunction by the Indiana supreme court upon a divided opinion, three members of the court being in favor of the injunction and two against it."

"With utmost respect for the majority of the supreme court I feel that it had usurped the functions of the legislative and executive branches of government, that the sheriff of the court would have a rather interesting time in getting possession of my body and punishing me for contempt, and that such decisions gave greater impetus to the recall of judges and decisions than all the opinions of mere laymen touching the usurpation of the courts. Yet, I realized I might be wrong."

"Though believing that it was making of the supreme court the only branch of government which we had still I felt that while there was a possibility of a judicial review, I should not set myself up as a judge and resist by force of arms what I saw was an encroachment of the judiciary upon my constitutional rights. I was wholly unwilling to permit my personal views to result in anarchy. I believed that an orderly procedure with respect for the court, however little respect I might hold for its opinion was the one for me to pursue. I felt assured that the supreme court of the United States would not punish me for trying to be a law-abiding citizen by refusing to decide the great questions involved in this controversy upon the theory that they were not judicial but political in their character."

"The question has not passed beyond the mere domain of party politics. The majority opinion leaves the state in doubt as to whether it can even call a constitutional convention, and as to whether our fathers did not foreclose upon posterity its right to alter and reform its system of government. It also leaves involved a far greater determination—that of the right of the court to strip the legislature and executive of their constitutional rights and to set itself up not as a coordinate, but as a supreme branch of government."

"In accordance with these views, I have sued out a writ of error to the supreme court of the United States with confidence that that court will assume jurisdiction and decide the questions involved and with confidence that it will not dismiss the case and tell me that if I thought I was right I should have totally disregarded the decision of the supreme court, defied its authority, thrown its shelter out of my window, called out the militia to defend my position and submitted the question to the people regardless of the court."

Governor Marshall's message con-

cluded a warning "against the subtle influence of the lobbyist" and recommended that all bills be reported out of committee within four days. Continuing Governor Marshall said:

"You are today facing conditions and principles which if yielded to and accepted, may result in a peaceful revolution in the substance of your government. I do not contend that under the police power of the state, a representative democracy has no authority with reference to the life, health and safety of the individual. Upon the contrary, I insist that the use of this power is of as much value to each individual citizen as it is to a majority of the citizens. What we should clearly understand and conscientiously preserve is the line of demarcation between private and public social service. In a representative democracy, that line of demarcation may be charted in this language: It is the right and duty of the state to provide for the care and treatment of all of her unfortunate children who can not provide for themselves. Unintentionally and unconsciously the generous impulses of mankind are lowering the self-respect of the individual. Abraham Lincoln would not have been a Biblical and Shakespearean scholar had he lived in a town with a Carnegie library. The constitution of this state provides for a general and uniform system of common schools wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all. The observations which I have heretofore made, do not apply to this system because the people voted that right and placed that duty upon the general assembly. But they did not provide that books should be furnished gratuitously to the pupils in our schools, regardless of their ability to buy or not to buy them. I have seen these schoolbooks in states where they are furnished gratuitously to the pupils and wish to add that if by Hindu would permit such books to be used in Indiana he would cease to be the enemy of the microbe and would become the godfather of the germ."

Governor Marshall suggests among other things that a Panama Pacific exposition commission with women representation thereon be appointed. He recommends the enactment of an inheritance tax law.

Legislation to prohibit stock watering and to "protect unwar against investing their money in that which is not property but mere promise" in those schemes which are ordinarily known to the business world as "blue sky."

Immediate enactment of a workmen's compulsory compensation act. Anti-lion shark legislation.

That trust companies be treated the same as banks and that the people be protected against panics.

Stringent housing laws.

Establishment of a state penal farm for male prisoners.

Strengthening of laws against sale and use of cocaine and opium.

Recreation of liquor licenses upon third conviction of their holders.

Ratification of proposed amendment for popular election of senators.

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NEW YEAR BRIGHT WITH PROMISE FOR WOOL TRADE

Uncertainty of Tariff Revision Only Cloud on Horizon; Turn-Over in Territories Is Limited.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.—The new year looks bright with promise for the wool trade except for one thing—the uncertainty of tariff revision. It may seem (rite to reiterate this much repeated expression but it states the facts in the case. Many in the trade hope for the best and it is sincerely to be desired that trade conditions will not long be upset nor radically disturbed when Schedule K is eventually revised, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Live Stocks on Hand.—The predictions of the trade that stocks of wool in dealers' possession in Boston on January 1st would be very light has proven a true one, although the official report of the Boston Wool Trade association showed more wool than was generally predicted by individual members of the trade. The total stocks footed up to nearly 43 million pounds of which somewhat less than 11 million pounds was foreign wool. The domestic wool of all classes was 31 million pounds (approximately) or just about one-half of the amount owned in Boston last year, while the foreign wool showed a gain of close to four million pounds, a larger proportion of clothing wools being in evidence.

Stocks throughout the country are also light, totalling altogether about 82 million pounds according to the Bulletin's country-wide survey. Of this total there is about 4,000,000 pounds more of foreign wool than there was last year, the domestic stocks showing a decrease of approximately to million pounds.

It must not be forgotten that there are other factors to be considered, however, in attempting to judge the relative strength of the market. This year, it would seem from careful analysis of the probable stocks owned by manufacturers and the stocks of manufactured goods, that the market is in an exceptionally strong position statistically.

Goods Market Steady.—A fair demand appears to be in sight and in realization for that matter for woolen goods for the 1913 heavyweight trade. The mills are still running very well up to capacity also on light weight goods and there is every evidence that barring radical tariff revision, there will be a very good season at the mills again.

Foreign Purchases Small.—Little wool is left for sale, and a comparatively small quantity of that is suitable for United States uses in the foreign primary markets. Consular clearances in Australia up to the closing of the customs on New Year's day, in the vicinity of 14,000 bales. In New Zealand a proportionately heavier buying for the United States has been done. In South America, the heaviest estimates of purchases made for this country is 12,000 bales against 5,000 bales bought last year. These purchases are by comparison very small for this country considering the limited supply of wool in the market here, to say nothing of the shortage in supplies everywhere abroad.

General Market Summary.—Prices on staple wools are no lower but there is a easy tone prevailing on offer and ends and off-cuts, dealers here willing apparently to make slight concessions for the sake of trading, so long as they realize profits.

A feature of the market this week in the reported sale of some new South American Lincoln wools of which in the neighborhood of 250 bales are understood to have been sold early in the week to arrive on a landed basis in bond of 22½ cents, or an advance of ¼ cent over last year's initial sales.

A fair trade with the woolen mills in the country is reported here, or two mills taking on fair-sized lines of wool and giving dealers the impression that conditions in the goods end of the market are fairly promising, otherwise, it is not illogically concluded, buyers would not be in the market now. Worsted mills, however, do not seem in any anxiety or perhaps it would be better to say "necessity" to buy now anything beyond picking out lots and those almost wholly of medium wools.

The Tariff Question.—President-elect Wilson and House Democratic Leader Underwood had a conference at Washington this last week and "there you are." In other words, there is nothing new in the winds as to the tariff outlook. Suffice to say that the trade is still hoping for the best.

Prospects and Prices.—Current business has generally been on a steady firm basis this week and there is little or no prospect of any change in the immediate outlook, at least not for wools of staple character.

Ohio Fleeces.—Sales of Ohio fleeces this week have been extremely limited, a few lots of medium changing hands and some small lots of clothing wool also, among them being 15,000 pounds of half blood clothing at 23 cents and a small lot of quarter blood clothing at 27 cents. A lot of about 10,000 pounds of half blood staple was sold at 30 cents.

Michigan.—Practically nothing new can be said with reference to the market for Michigan fleeces, only a moderate quantity of clothing wool being available in the market. Prices are steady for what offerings there are, however.

Missouri, Etc.—There has been very little doing in the market for Missouri and similar fleeces. Where there are large lots of wool available at current rates, there is little doubt but that it would be quickly taken but offerings are small and prices on them extremely high.

Pulled Wools.—For pulled wools in

SPORTS

U. N. M. VS. INDIANS IS SATURDAY SCHEDULE

Las Vegas Normal Basket Ball Teams Will Not Be Here; Substitute Game Is Arranged.

The University of New Mexico and United States Indian school boys' basketball teams will clash at the armory Saturday night. The Las Vegas Normal school boys' and girls' teams were to have come to Albuquerque for games Friday and Saturday, but a wire came today saying that the series had been indefinitely postponed for a number of reasons. Hence the game between the U. N. M. and the Indians was arranged. It is announced that the tickets sold for the game between the Indians and the Normal school people will be redeemed. The game between the "Varsity bunch and the redmen should prove a fast one and doubtless a big crowd of fans will turn out to see the excitement.

"SOLDIER," SMITH OF LEAVENWORTH WANTS CHAVEZ

Featherweight Who Has Twice Fought Tommy Dixon, of Kansas City, to Standstill, Is After Our Benny.

There is a lad in Leavenworth, Kan., named "Soldier" Smith, who believes he is the one man west of the Mississippi who can beat Benny Chavez. In a letter today to Director Mark Levy of the N. M. A. C. C. L. Shannon, manager for the soldier boy, outlines terms on which Smith is willing to make 12 rounds for Chavez and is confident that he can beat him at that poundage. Smith is the boy who has on two occasions fought Tommy Dixon, of Kansas City, to a standstill in ten-round bouts. Dixon, it will be remembered, got a newspaper decision over Johnny Kilbane in a ten-round exhibition bout in Cleveland some three months ago. Smith is therefore entitled to consideration as a comer and if Chavez can beat him Benny can go back to Kansas City or further east and gain recognition. Director Levy is much taken with the idea of matching Smith and Chavez. He is still negotiating with Battling Chino of Los Angeles, however, and may sign up both Dixon and Chino for shocks at our Ben's in the near future.

the grain the market seems to be on slightly easier. Eastern flares are quoted now at 49.244 cents and the combining tools at about 45 cents. Western flares are held at about 27.28 cents. Sales here have been conspicuous by their absence and in New York nothing of great moment appears to have been done up to this writing.

Scourers.—A fairly good business with the woolen mills in scouring wools has been underway and some 2 to 3 thousand bags have changed hands at about last week's rates. Dealers are not holding out for stiff prices on these wools, except they be of exceptional character but are willing apparently to accept fair profits on them rather than to hold them on speculation.

Nolls.—There is a fair demand for low nolls and especially for carpet nolls which are extremely scarce and firmly held. Quotations on fine nolls are slightly lower.

HOW ONE WOMAN WON

Her Health and Strength Back Again by The Use of Cardui.

Tampa, Fla.—In a letter from this city, Mrs. E. C. Corum writes: "I was all weakened and worn out with womanly troubles. My husband brought me some Cardui as a tonic, and, from the first day, it seemed to help."

I had almost lost my reason, but, God, a few lots of medium changing hands and some small lots of clothing wool also, among them being 15,000 pounds of half blood clothing at 23 cents and a small lot of quarter blood clothing at 27 cents. A lot of about 10,000 pounds of half blood staple was sold at 30 cents.

Cardui acts specifically on the weakened womanly organs, strengthening the muscles and nerves, and building them up to health.

It helps to refresh the worn-out nervous system and relieves the effects of overwork, both mental and physical. Fifty years' successful use fully prove the merit of this purely vegetable, tonic remedy for women.

In every community, there live some who have been benefited by Cardui. The beneficial effects of this time-tested woman's remedy, soon show themselves in many different ways. Try it.

N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chas. H. Rogers Medicine Co., Charleston, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and to save both time and trouble, for Women, send plain wrapper on request.

B. RUPPE URGES PHARMACISTS TO GET BUSY

Pacific Drug Review Contains Lengthy Comment on Work of Veteran New Mexico Druggist.

The following concerning Bernard Ruppe of this city, the well known pharmacist, appears in the "Pacific Drug Review," with Mr. Ruppe's photo:

B. Ruppe, president of the New Mexico Pharmaceutical association, and secretary, treasurer and inspector of the board of pharmacy of that state, has written a letter, in his capacity with the law, which required to practicing pharmacists of his state urging upon them active work to keep the association intact and endeavoring to enlist other druggists, "to make them of us, make them members of our association and explain to them the benefits that will accrue by working together in harmony, understanding our necessities and endeavoring to secure legislation; firstly for the protection of the community, and, secondly, for the protection of those druggists who comply with the law and do right."

Mr. Ruppe makes a strong plea for a stringent pure food and drug law, and declares that the bill pending before the last New Mexico legislature known as House Bill No. 147 was found impossible of passage because of the protests made by the interests representing proprietary medicines, "wholesale grocers and others, as made necessary the introduction of a substitute, based upon the national pure food law, with an additional clause referring to the sale of ice creams made out of gelatine, filler, etc., and requiring that the fact should be announced by a card, conspicuously posted. This bill, he explains, gave a period of one year for compliance with the law, which required that the label should not use the word "cure," "specific remedy," etc., and also that advertising matter should comply with the federal law in the respect that they should lay no more claim to positive curative properties than they would on their label. Bill No. 148 was then prepared, as a result of protests against No. 147, but this, too, failed to pass. "Finally the session of 1912," says Mr. Ruppe, in his letter to the druggists of the state, "we will not be able to do anything further in New Mexico." He continues:

High Standard Should Be Maintained. "I thought this explanation was due to the druggists of New Mexico as apparently a good many of them had been misled. While this actually should be a letter addressed to you solely in behalf of the association, nevertheless I cannot refrain, being a member of the board of pharmacy, from calling your attention to the necessity of complying with the law in all the practice of pharmacy, but more especially to the sales of poisons and particularly to that section of the law dealing with cocaine and morphine."

"The druggist is considered to be an educated man. As educated men should represent the highest type of citizenship and should abstain even without the necessity of law the selling of anything which would tend to make criminals. There is not one of you that does not know that cocaine is the drug that tends to make more criminals than any other embraced in our pharmacopoeia. Therefore prescriptions which the law authorities containing morphine and cocaine should not be refilled except when the physician (especially indicates that it is for habitual use. I am sorry to say that we have no charitable institution for the cure of these poor unfortunate as you well know seventy-five per cent of them have no means to pay for treatment, and a good many of them through the use of these drugs become so depraved that they don't even care to be cured, such cases have come under my attention here in Albuquerque through reports by physicians."

Blame Put on "Old Guard." In a letter to the Pacific Drug Review, in response to a request for his views, Mr. Ruppe attributes the failure of the legislature to pass new pure food and drug legislation to political considerations, declaring that the "old guard," holding a majority in the senate, sidetracked legislation advocated by its foes "for the purpose of showing that they had no pull or influence. Mr. Ruppe has been inspector for nineteen years, a member of the state board of pharmacy continuously for sixteen years and was president of the board thirteen years of that time. He continues:

I have been very active in my advocacy of the national medical and pharmacy law, believing that when a man is once recognized by the state as being competent to practice either profession he should be allowed to do so, provided he is morally fit, wherever the flag flies. If the government of the United States would regulate the practice of pharmacy and medicine, those colleges not coming up to standard would not be recognized and would gradually go out of business. This, however, holds good more in so far as the practice of medicine is concerned than it does of pharmacy and as I recognize that the United States government should take care of the health of its people and as both professions belong to the department of health, I do not see where "state rights" would be interfered with, which is the general excuse given by opponents of this measure, when the board of examiners for both professions could be appointed by the governor the same as they are today but would enforce the federal law instead of the local one.

In pharmacy, I believe that when a man has had twenty years' experience in the drug business, he should be recognized without examination until

a national law has been promulgated. New Mexico, part of the west, is known as a health resort and some of the druggists of twenty and thirty years' experience are obliged through illness of some member of their family to cease here seeking the benefit of our climate. The technical questions asked today by boards are such that only a recent graduate from some of our best schools can successfully pass it. Therefore, those who have had so many years' continued experience should not be kept from the practice of their profession and New Mexico, recognizing this condition, passed in 1907, at which legislative session I was a member, an amendment to the pharmacy law recognizing twenty years' continued service as adequate for registration without examination. Our law also gives the board the right to reject applicants no matter what their qualifications, if they are habitual user of any drugs or habitual

drunkards, throwing the burden of proof upon the applicant giving him naturally his day in court, if he so desires; then it is up to the board to prove the charges made.

Our examinations are very practical as we recognize the certificate by our examination from other boards and the new state is too young to insist on graduation as a requisite for registration. I claim that it is not so much what law you have as the enforcement of whatever law you have, and if you can advocate some of the ideas that I have expressed herein, should they meet with your approval, I believe you would be doing something to benefit the profession.

Never can tell when you'll reach a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Thousands rely on Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Your druggist sells it. 25c and 50c.

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Make the kind of banking connection that will both insure the security of your funds and afford you the promptest and most convenient business facilities.

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Tungsten Electric Lamps are the most modern and economical form in which to use Electric Light. A Tungsten gives a clear, white, sun-like light—making it particularly desirable for decorative purposes. All the rare beauty of an art glass shade is brought out to the fullest extent when a Tungsten is used. In fact, one Tungsten will give more than twice as much light as an ordinary incandescent from the same amount of electricity.

Electric Light Makes Life Pleasanter.

If your home is not already wired for Electric Light, why not have it done now so that you can avail yourself of the immeasurable advantages it offers? Besides being the ideal illuminant, the same electricity will operate any number of time-and-labor-saving devices that will make light work of your housework. Inquire about the low cost of installation today from your dealer.

Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.



Auction!

ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT, AT 2:30 P. M. SHARP, AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. R. GUNST, 609 WEST GOLD AVENUE, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE:

3300 bed room set, complete, in genuine quartered oak, hand carved and of superior workmanship, consisting of bed, dresser, double chest-dresser, commode with large trache mirror, 8x6 hall rack, in quartered oak, with large oval mirror; 2 new Elastic-tuft mattresses; new velvet martin bed, steel springs; \$40 double combination book case and writing desk; 2 oak dressers; oak wardrobe; oak commode; 14 sewing machine; porch rockers, practically new; cane seat chairs; rockers; rugs, etc. Inspection of these goods can be made after 2:30 p. m., Friday. Auction, Saturday, 11th instant, sharp, 2:30 p. m., at 609 West Gold avenue. Mr. Gunst's departure from the city is the reason for this sale.

FRANK AUCTION CO. Auctioneers Phone 579

Note: This sale affords an opportunity of purchasing furniture unusually substantial.

Rare Ability. Willie-Paw, what is a steerman? Paw—A steerman is a politician who can talk intelligently on schedule K, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DE COSTAS' HEADACHE CAPSULES. Safe and Reliable. 25c box at Ruppe's.